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NEWS 6	Oct 27	Plasdoc Key Serials Dictionary and Echoing added to Derwent Subscriber Files WPIDS and WPIX
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:52:11 ON 19 APR 2001

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:52:11 ON 19 APR 2001

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 08:52:11 ON 19 APR 2001

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:52:11 ON 19 APR 2001

=> s immunoglobulin Y

L1 408 IMMUNOGLOBULIN Y

=> s l1 and IgY

L2 313 L1 AND IGY

=> s l2 and streptococcus mutans

L3 6 L2 AND STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

=> dup remove l3

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 5 DUP REMOVE L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l4 1-5 cbib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
2000:111300 Document No. 133:57336 The influence of egg-yolk immunoglobulin on adherence of **Streptococcus mutans**. Okumura, Noriko (Dep. Prevent. Community Dent., Osaka Dent. Univ., Japan). Koku Eisei Gakkai Zasshi, 50(1), 89-97 (Japanese) 2000. CODEN: KEGZA7. ISSN: 0023-2831. Publisher: Nippon Koku Eisei Gakkai.

AB The purpose of this study is to evaluate the influence of passive immunization with egg-yolk Ig (**IgY**) on inhibition of streptococcal adherence. In the 1st expt. for the influence of **IgY** on initial attachment of mutans streptococci to hydroxyapatite beads (HAp, 0.3-0.6 mm), the amts. of bacteria were measured by spectrophotometer in four kinds of solns.: solns. of specific **IgY** to S. mutants MT 8148, specific **IgY** to S. sobrinus 6715, nonspecific **IgY**, and without **IgY**. In the 2nd expt. for the influence of **IgY** on sucrose-dependent adherence of mutans streptococci to silver wire (diam. 0.8 mm), the amts. of bacteria were measured by spectrophotometer under the condition of sucrose-contained culture in various **IgY** solns. Specific **IgY** to S. mutans MT 8148 prevented the initial attachment of

mutans streptococci, which had similar immunity characteristics to S. mutans MT 8148. Specific **IgY** to S. sobrinus 6715 did not inhibit initial attachment of mutans streptococci, but inhibited sucrose-dependent adherence of mutans streptococci. Specific **IgY** to S. sobrinus 6715 did not bind to the serotype-specific antigen on the surface of mutans streptococci, but did to the insol. glucan surrounding the cell surface of mutans streptococci. These results suggested the possibilities of preventing dental plaque accumulation by **IgY**.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
2000:32891 Document No.: PREV200000032891. The effect of age of hens and vaccination on anti-**Streptococcus mutans** specific **IgY** level in eggs. Rho, J. H. (1); Kim, Y. B.; Han, C. K.; Lee, N. H.; Sung, K. S.; Shon, D. H.. (1) Korea Food Research Institute, Pundang, BaekHyun-Dong 46-1, SungNam, 463-420 South Korea. Korean Journal of Animal Science, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 41, No. 5, pp. 563-574. ISSN: 0367-5807. Language: Korean. Summary Language: English; Korean.

AB **Streptococcus mutans**-specific **IgY** content change, laying rate, egg weight and weight change were measured for 17-week and 30-week old hens. Vaccinations with **Streptococcus mutans** were made two times(eight week interval), three times(four week interval) and five times(two week interval), respectively. It was observed that the laying rate of vaccinated hens was likely lower than that of non-vaccinated group. No effect on body weight by vaccination was found out. Egg weight did not show a certain tendency by vaccination. Anti-S. mutans **IgY** started to be detected two weeks after the 1st vaccination for 30-week old hens. It was not detected for non-vaccinated group. The antibody activity was consistently detected after 8 weeks from the last vaccination. The measurement of total **IgY** and S. mutans-specific **IgY** in the egges from vaccinated hens revealed that **IgY** tended to increase with the number of vaccination. S. mutans-specific **IgY** content of five-time vaccinated 17-week hens wasmuch higher than that of 30-week old hens. To obtain steady amount of specific **IgY**, multiple vaccination with two week interval was recommended.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1995:470444 Document No. 122:262959 Egg antibodies and prevention of infection by oral passive immunization. Ozeki, Makoto; Hatta, Hajime; Kim, Mujo (Cent. Res. Lab., Taiyo Kagaku Co., Ltd., Yokkaichi, 510, Japan). Kagaku (Kyoto), 50(4), 230-5 (Japanese) 1995. CODEN: KAKYAU. ISSN: 0451-1964.

AB A review with 15 refs., on the prepn. of egg yolk antibodies, **IgY**, and prevention of **Streptococcus mutans** and human rotavirus infections by oral passive immunization using **IgY**.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
1994:32750 Document No.: PREV199497045750. Application of **IgY** for protection against oral disease and gastrointestinal infection. Otake, Shigeo (1); Hirasawa, Masatomo; Tsuda, Ken. (1) Dep. Clinical Pathol. Microbiol., Nihon Univ. Sch. Dent. Matsudo, Chiba 271 Japan. Nippon Nogeikagaku Kaishi, (1993) Vol. 67, No. 10, pp. 1437-1439. ISSN: 0002-1407. Language: Japanese.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
1992:401201 Document No.: BR43:57076. ANTICARIES EFFECT OF TEA CATECHINS AND ANTI-**STREPTOCOCCUS-MUTANS IGY**. TAGUCHI T;

HIRASAWA M; ASAKA H; HONDA M; NIIHO K; OTAKE S. NIHON UNIV. SCH. DENT. MATSUDO, JPN.. JOINT MEETING OF THE 70TH GENERAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR DENTAL RESEARCH (IADR), 40TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH DIVISION OF THE IADR, 1992 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE IADR, 8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IRISH DIVISION OF THE IADR, AND THE 75TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCANDINAVIAN ASSOCIATION FOR DENTAL RESEARCH, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, UK, JULY 1-4, 1992. J DENT RES. (1992) 71 (SPEC ISSUE), 650. CODEN: JDREAF. ISSN: 0022-0345. Language: English.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:51:50 ON 19 APR 2001)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:52:11 ON 19 APR 2001

L1 408 S IMMUNOGLOBULIN Y
L2 313 S L1 AND IGY
L3 6 S L2 AND STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS
L4 5 DUP REMOVE L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s l2 and streptococcus c

L5 0 L2 AND STREPTOCOCCUS C

=> s l2 and dental caries

L6 4 L2 AND DENTAL CARIES

=> d l4 1-4 cbib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
2000:111300 Document No. 133:57336 The influence of egg-yolk immunoglobulin on adherence of **Streptococcus mutans**. Okumura, Noriko (Dep. Prevent. Community Dent., Osaka Dent. Univ., Japan). Koku Eisei Gakkai Zasshi, 50(1), 89-97 (Japanese) 2000. CODEN: KEGZA7. ISSN: 0023-2831. Publisher: Nippon Koku Eisei Gakkai.

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L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
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L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
1994:32750 Document No.: PREV199497045750. Application of **IgY** for protection against oral disease and gastrointestinal infection. Otake, Shigeo (1); Hirasawa, Masatomo; Tsuda, Ken. (1) Dep. Clinical Pathol. Microbiol., Nihon Univ. Sch. Dent. Matsudo, Chiba 271 Japan. Nippon Nogeikagaku Kaishi, (1993) Vol. 67, No. 10, pp. 1437-1439. ISSN: 0002-1407. Language: Japanese.

=> s streptococcus mutans type c

L7 9 STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS TYPE C

=> s streptococcus mutans

L8 21288 STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

=> s l8 and type c

L9 72 L8 AND TYPE C

=> s l9 and type d

L10 21 L9 AND TYPE D

=> s l10 and IgY

L11 0 L10 AND IGY

=> s l10 and immunoglobulin

L12 0 L10 AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN

=> dup remove l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L13 10 DUP REMOVE L10 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l13 1-10 cbib abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 10 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
90135233 Document Number: 90135233. Screening of Taiwanese crude drugs for antibacterial activity against **Streptococcus mutans**.
Chen C P; Lin C C; Namba T. (Department of Microbiology, Kaohsiung Medical College, Taiwan, Republic of China..) JOURNAL OF ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, (1989 Dec) 27 (3) 285-95. Journal code: K8T. ISSN: 0378-8741. Pub. country: Switzerland. Language: English.
AB Preliminary antibacterial screening of local crude drugs was carried out using the cariogenic bacterium, **Streptococcus mutans**. Of 79 aqueous extracts tested, 6 crude drugs were shown to have significant antibacterial activity with minimal inhibitory concentration equal to or lower than 7.8 mg/ml (expressed in terms of dry starting material). Of these effective crude drugs, Morus australis, Ludwigia octovalvis and Thuja orientalis were very effective in inhibiting the growth of serotypes c and d of S. mutans (MIC less than or equal to 2.0-7.8 mg/ml). Elephantopus scaber, Artemisia vulgaris, Mosla chinensis and Orthosiphon aristatus also exhibited considerable antibacterial activity (MIC = 7.8-23.4 mg/ml) against both serotypes. In the presence of 5% sucrose, the antibacterial potency of the majority of the extracts did not change for **type c**, while the potency decreased about one-half for **type d**.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
1984:64560 Document No. 100:64560 Biochemical and morphological characteristics of water-insoluble and -soluble polysaccharides produced by **Streptococcus mutans** serotypes a through g.
Yakushiji, Tsuyoshi (Dent. Sch., Kagoshima Univ., Kagoshima, 890, Japan). Shika Kiso Igakkai Zasshi, 25(3), 718-36 (Japanese) 1983. CODEN: SHKKAN. ISSN: 0385-0137.

AB Biochem. and morphol. characteristics of polysaccharides synthesized from sucrose by extracellular enzymes from S. mutans were compared among serotypes a through g. Polysaccharides synthesized by the enzymes of serotypes a, d, and g formed visible aggregates and firmly adhered to glass surfaces, whereas those of serotypes b, c, e, and f floated homogeneously and adhered only slightly to glass. The enzymes of serotypes a, d, and g produced a large amt. of water-insol. polysaccharides (IP), but most of the polysaccharides of serotypes b, c, e, and f were water-sol. (SP). IP consisted of only glucan and SP comprised glucan (a major component) and fructan. The IP of serotypes a, d, and g, as compared with that of serotypes b, c, e, and f, contained higher proportions of .alpha.-1, 3 glucoside linkage and .alpha.-1, 3, 6 branch, showed higher susceptibility to .alpha.-1, 3 glucanase (serotype a excepted) and lower .alpha.-1, 6 glucanase sensitivity; contained a larger amt. of high-mol.-wt. fractions and possessed higher intrinsic viscosity (serotype b excepted); and had lower S. mutans cell-agglutination activity. Electron microscopic observation revealed that IP of all serotypes comprised double-stranded fibrils with short fluffy protrusions extending out of its periphery as well as fine single-stranded fibrils. In the IP of serotypes a, d, and g, long double-stranded fibrils coalesced with single-stranded fibrils, forming large clumps, whereas the IP of serotypes b, c, e, and f contained shorter double-stranded fibrils and formed smaller clumps. Thus, IP of S. mutans can be divided into 2 major groups contg. serotypes a, d, and g and types b, c, e, and f, and further into 4 subgroups contg. type a, **types d** and g, type b, and **types c**, e, and f on the basis of the biochem. and morphol. characteristics mentioned above. No similar grouping of serotypes was indicated for SP of S. mutans by most chem. and morphol. properties examd.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2

82283466 Document Number: 82283466. A comparative study of extracellular glucanhydrolase and glucosyltransferase enzyme activities of five different serotypes of oral **Streptococcus mutans**.

Felgenhauer B; Trautner K. ARCHIVES OF ORAL BIOLOGY, (1982) 27 (6) 455-61.

Journal code: 83M. ISSN: 0003-9969. Pub. country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom.

Language: English.

AB The activities of glucanhydrolase (EC 3.2.1.11) and glucosyltransferase (EC 2.4.1.5) in crude enzyme preparations of 44 strains of **Streptococcus mutans** of five serotypes were investigated. The strains were grown in a laboratory fermentor for 16 h and the enzymes were isolated by adding solid ammonium sulphate to the culture supernatant, resulting in a 12-fold enrichment of the enzymes. For glucanhydrolase, strains of serotype a showed the lowest total activity (0.768 U, approx. 120 ml), whereas strains of serotype d had an activity 39 times higher (29.9 U). The total activities of strains of serotypes b, c and e were 5.56, 6.30 and 7.06 U, respectively. For glucosyltransferase, strains of type e showed the highest total activity (293 U), whereas differences between strains of the other four types were insignificant (type a: 158 U; type b: 175 U; **type c**: 191 U; **type d**: 225 U; approx. 120 ml). A strong correlation was

found between the glucanhydrolase activity and the percentage of insoluble
glucan synthesized in vitro by the respective strains. This correlation was not substantially changed if the enzyme activities were expressed as specific activities, or as total activities against bacterial weight.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
82181725 Document Number: 82181725. Extracellular polysaccharide synthesized
by the oral bacterium **Streptococcus mutans** of serotype
a to e in vitro. Trautner K; Felgenhauer B; Rieder H. ARCHIVES OF ORAL BIOLOGY, (1981) 26 (12) 1005-13. Journal code: 83M. ISSN: 0003-9969. Pub.
country: ENGLAND: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB Extracellular polysaccharide (EPS) synthesized in vitro by **Streptococcus mutans** belonging to serotypes a, b, c, d
and e was shown to consist mainly of glucan. Only strains of type b and e regularly produced substantial amounts of fructan, too. Strains of **type d** synthesized significantly higher quantities of
glucan than strains of the other types per gram of bacterial mass. The percentage of insoluble glucan was lowest in samples from strains of type a and c, and highest in samples from strains of **type d**
. In contrast to the insoluble glucan, the linkage pattern of the soluble glucan of the five types showed only small differences. The percentage of alpha-1,3-linked glucose units was highest in the insoluble glucan from strains of **type d** and e, and lowest in glucan from
type c. The differences were significant. Incubation of
Strep. mutans under various culture conditions showed that the quantities and composition of EPS formed depend on the culture condition used. The effect of culture conditions, however, was similar for all strains. Therefore the differences found with respect to the quantities and composition of EPS synthesized in vitro by Strep. mutans of different types are apparently type-dependent.

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE
79010150 Document Number: 79010150. Dental caries induction in experimental animals by clinical strains of **Streptococcus mutans**
isolated from Japanese children. Hamada S; Ooshima T; Torii M; Imanishi H;
Masuda N; Sobue S; Kotani S. MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, (1978) 22 (6) 301-14. Journal code: MX7. Pub. country: Japan. Language: English.

AB Oral implantation and the cariogenic activity of clinical strains of **Streptococcus mutans** which had been isolated from
Japanese children and labeled with streptomycin-resistance were examined in specific pathogen-free Sprague-Dawley rats. All the seven strains tested were easily implanted and persisted during the experimental period.
Extensive carious lesions were produced in rats inoculated with clinical strains of S. mutans belonging to serotypes c, d, e, and f, and maintained
on caries-inducing diet no. 2000. Noninfected rats did not develop dental caries when fed diet no. 2000. **Type d** S. mutans
preferentially induced smooth surface caries in the rats. Strains of other
serotypes primarily developed caries of pit and fissure origin. Caries also developed in rats inoculated with reference S. mutans strains BHTR and FAIR (type b) that had been maintained in the laboratories for many years. However, the cariogenicity of the laboratory strains was found to

have decreased markedly. All three S. sanguis strains could be implanted, but only one strain induced definite fissure caries. Two S. salivarius strains could not be implanted well in the rats and therefore they were not cariogenic. Four different species of lactobacilli also failed to induce dental caries in rats subjected to similar caries test regimen on diet no. 200. S. mutans strain MT6R (**type c**) also induce caries in golden hamsters and ICR mice, but of variable degrees.

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 4
78409570 EMBASE Document No.: 1978409570. Extracellular glucans synthesized by strains of two types of **Streptococcus mutans** in vitro. Trautner K.; Gehring F.; Lohmann D.. Dept. Exp. Dent., Univ. D8700 Wurzburg, Germany. Archives of Oral Biology 23/3 (175-181) 1978. CODEN: AOBIAR. Pub. Country: United Kingdom. Language: English.

AB 33 strains of S. mutans were used to synthesize extracellular polysaccharides in vitro. It was established by biochemical methods that 10 of these strains resembled S. mutans **type c**, and 23 **type d**. The extracellular polysaccharides were identified as glucans by acid hydrolysis and enzymic determination of the split products. The **type d** strains synthesized significantly higher amounts of extracellular polysaccharides per gram bacterial mass than the **type c** strains. The ratio of soluble to insoluble polysaccharides was significantly higher with the **type c** strains. Repeated synthesis of extracellular polysaccharides by one strain of each type showed reproducible results. The differences with respect to amounts and types of extracellular polysaccharides might be due to the opposite action of streptococcal glucosyltransferase and glucanhydrolase.

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 10 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
76:26268 The Genuine Article (R) Number: BC325. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF **STREPTOCOCCUS-MUTANS TYPE-C** ANTIGEN - COMPARISON TO TYPE-A, TYPE-B, AND **TYPE-D** ANTIGENS.
LINZER R (Reprint); GILL K; SLADE H D. NORTHWESTERN UNIV, MED SCH, DEPT MICROBIOL, CHICAGO, IL, 60611; NORTHWESTERN UNIV, DENT SCH, DEPT MICROBIOL, CHICAGO, IL, 60611. JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH (1976) Vol. 55, pp. A109-A115. Pub. country: USA. Language: ENGLISH.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
76095641 Document Number: 76095641. Optimum immunization of rabbits for **Streptococcus mutans** antiserum and conjugate production and studies of batch immunoabsorption methods. Pittman B; Harris P P; Hebert G A; Cherry W B. JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH, (1976 Jan) 55 A65-75. Journal code: HYV. ISSN: 0022-0345. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB By far, the most significant rises in titers were seen with the immunization protocol used in series 6. Conjugates prepared from bleedings on the 33rd day produced exceptionally high titers for type b S mutans, and reasonably high titers for type a were obtained in a short time. A concentrated antigen with Formalin (13.4 ml) was given during a ten-day period followed by a two-week rest period, after which booster doses of either antigen with Formalin or live antigen were given (Fig 1). Based on evaluation of the immunization protocol just described, series 6 resulted in the highest titered reagents, but the data are insufficient to permit recommending that particular schedule without limitations. Our experience in the use of live antigens of S mutans for immunization is limited in

that only types b, c, and e have been used in this way. The rabbits survived these injections, but the pathogenicity of other strains and other serotypes has not been determined. In addition, protocols including combined injections of killed and living organisms should be tested further for possible improvement in antibody production. In view of these considerations, our recommendations for production of high titered antiserums for S mutans in rabbits are as follows: -Take a preimmunization bleeding from each rabbit and screen by indirect FA tests with the antigens to be used. -Inject heavy concentrations (40 IU/ml) of Formalin-killed cells, intravenously. -Inject for eight to ten consecutive days, giving increasing doses of antigen ranging from 0.2 to 5.0 ml for a total of 12 to 15 ml. -Rest the rabbits for one week. If you are monitoring the progress of immunization, bleed the rabbits before giving booster injections. -Give booster injections on four consecutive days, giving 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 ml of live antigen that has been washed one time to remove traces of media and adjusted to a concentration of 40 IU/ml. If live antigen is not used, continue to give booster injections with killed antigen, injecting 2.0 ml on each of three consecutive days. -Rest the rabbits for one week and take sufficient blood to produce the trial reagents needed, or exsaguinate the rabbits. Absorption of type a conjugates resulted in the total loss of titer for type a cells. The cross-reactions with type b conjugate were easily eliminated by dilution, with the exception of the cross-reaction with S sanguis JC-43. Bratthall's absorption method eliminated all cross-reactions of the type b conjugate. Absorption of **type c** conjugate successfully removed the cross-reaction with type e cells; however, the loss of homologous **type c** titer was so great that this absorption is of limited value. High-titered conjugates for **types d** and e have been obtained by using batch absorption procedures.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

75060048 EMBASE Document No.: 1975060048. Biochemical and serological properties of **Streptococcus mutans** from various human and animal sources. Perch B.; Kjems E.; Ravn T.. Streptococcal Dept., Statens Seruminst., Copenhagen, Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica - Section B Microbiology and Immunology 82 B/3 (357-370) 1974.

CODEN: APMIBM. Language: English.

AB The main part of strains of S. mutans isolated from the present Danish material of blood from patients with subacute endocarditis and from human teeth belonged to 2 of 5 serotypes established by Bratthall, viz. **type c** and type e. Two new types were established: type f and type g. Strain SL 1 seems to constitute a distinct type. Strains of serotypes a and b have not been isolated in Denmark, and strains of serotypes d, g and SL have been isolated from teeth only. The registered differences in biochemical behavior warrant a proposal of a subdivision into 3 biotypes. Strains of type a and type b were not isolated from blood or teeth and strains of **type d** and type g were isolated from teeth only. These results are very similar to those reported by de Moor et al. Among strains from blood, these authors found serological group M I)antiserum to NCTC10449 = serotype c) and a nontypeable (M O) group. Strains of serological group M II (antiserum to

strain K 1 which may react with serotypes a, d, or g) were found in teeth only. In contract to the Danish material, the Dutch material contains many nontypeable strains (24.3% in contrast to 4.4%). Strains belonging to **types c**, e and f might occur among the Dutch nontypeable strains. Three of the Dutch M O strains could be typed as type e. This is further supported by the fact that the nontypeable strains have the colonial appearance of group M I (**type c**) and biochemically they are closely related to that group. The M II strains might belong to **type d**, but not very likely to type a, since the biochemical data indicate that they behave like the presently proposed biotype 3 strains, all of which belong either to **type d** or to type g, except strain SL 1 which is supposed to be a distinct serotype. This compares well with the findings that group antigen was found in both preparations of group F streptococci FA 1 mutans.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.DUPLICATE 6
74188203 EMBASE Document No.: 1974188203. Influence of incubation atmosphere on growth and amino acid requirements of **Streptococcus mutans**. Cowman R.A.; Perrella M.M.; Fitzgerald R.J.. Dent. Res. Unit, VA Hosp., Univ. Miami, Miami, Fla. 33125, United States. APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY 27/1 (86-92) 1974.
CODEN: APMBAY. Language: English.

AB The growth response of S. mutans representing antigenic type a or d in a chemically defined medium was influenced by the oxygen concentration of the growth atmosphere. Under controlled aerobic (1.5% 02) conditions these cultures attained a greater density than when the atmosphere contained 0.006% 02 or less. The growth of S. mutans strains representing antigenic types b or c in the defined medium was independent of the 02 concentration of the growth environment. Under the conditions used in this study, none of the strains tested could utilize ammonium ion as a sole source of nitrogen for growth. The requirement for certain amino acids and inhibition by other amino acids varied with antigenic type and relative 02 concentration of the growth environment. Under conditions where the atmospheric 02 was reduced to 0.0006% or less, the amino acid requirements of the cultures became either more numerous or more stringent. S. mutans strains of **type c** generally required the least number of amino acids, whereas cultures of **type d** had more numerous requirements. Nearly every culture tested under the anaerobic atmosphere was inhibited by one of the branched chain amino acids, leucine, valine, or isoleucine. Methionine and lysine were also found to be inhibitory, particularly toward the **type c** strains.

=>

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG H

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	69.94	70.09

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.94	-2.94

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 08:59:59 ON 19 APR 2001

```
Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
LOGINID:ssspta1644pnh
PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, CAPLUS'
AT 09:20:50 ON 19 APR 2001
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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      -2.94      -2.94

=> file medline embase biosis scisearch caplys

'CAPLYS' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore caplys

'CAPLYS' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      69.94      70.09

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                      -2.94      -2.94

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.12	73.21

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-2.94

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=> s (yang r?/au or paau s?/au)

L14 5725 (YANG R?/AU OR PAAU S?/AU)

=> dup remove l14

PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 33% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 55% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 82% COMPLETE FOR L14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 3333 DUP REMOVE L14 (2392 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l15 and streptococcus mutans

L16 0 L15 AND STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

=> d l15

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3333 MEDLINE
AN 2001071901 MEDLINE
DN 21010501
TI Autoimmunity to munc-18 in Rasmussèn's encephalitis.
CM Comment in: Neuron. 2002 Feb;28(2):309-10
AU **Yang R**; Puranam R S; Butler L S; Qian W H; He X P; Moyer M B; Blackburn K; Andrews P I; McNamara J O
CS Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina 27710, USA.
NC NS036808 (NINDS)
SO NEURON, (2002 Feb) 28 (2) 375-83.
Journal code: AN8. ISSN: 0896-6273.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200101

=> s (yang rj/au or paau s/au)

L17 0 (YANG RJ/AU OR PAAU S/AU)

=> s (yang r?/au or sing p?/au

UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '(YANG'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s (yang r?/au or sing p?/au)

L18 5744 (YANG R?/AU OR SING P?/AU)

=> s l18 and IgY

L19 4 L18 AND IGY

=> dup remove l19

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L19
L20 4 DUP REMOVE L19 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l20 all 1-4

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:844142 CAPLUS
DN 133:349137
TI Anti-Helicobacter pylori eggyolk immunoglobulin and its application
IN Xu, Yang; Wei, Hua; Sun, Hongbin; Fu, Jinheng; Xiong, Yonghua; Chen, Hongbing; **Yang, Rongjian**; Zhong, Qingping
PA Zhongde Union Inst., Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM C07K016-02
ICS C12N001-20; A61K039-395; A61P001-04; C12Q001-04
CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, 63
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1250056	A	20000412	CN 1999-117588	19990908

AB Provided is an anti-HP **IgY** derived from eggyolk after immunizing egg-laying hens with Helicobacter pylori prepn. The anti-HP **IgY** is useful as food product or biol. health product for diagnosis, and prevention or treatment of chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, and gastric tumor induced by HP.
ST Helicobacter pylori **IgY** eggyolk gastrointestinal disease
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Y; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)
IT Immunotherapy
Stomach, neoplasm

(anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Health products
(biologicals; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Stomach, disease
(chronic gastritis; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Digestive tract
(disease; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Intestine, disease
(duodenum, ulcer; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Food
(supplement; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

IT Stomach, disease
(ulcer; anti-Helicobacter pylori **IgY** for diagnosis and treatment)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:381942 CAPLUS
DN 132:346619
TI Anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa immunoglobulin derived from eggyolk and use thereof
IN **Yang, Rongjian**; Cao, Yong; Chen, Hongbing; Xiong, Yonghua; Zhong, Yuping; Yang, Ningsheng
PA Zhongde Combination Research Inst., Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM C07K016-02
ICS A61K039-40
CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1208732	A	19990224	CN 1998-116441	19980729

AB The anti-Pseudomonas aeruginosa eggyolk Ig. is prepd. by immunizing egg-lying hen with cultured Pseudomonas aeruginosa (antigen) derived from infected patients and purifying from eggyolk. The anti-PA **IgY** is used for including in biol. products or health supplement for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection and secondary infections.

ST chicken eggyolk **IgY** Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Pseudomonas aruginosa; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);

PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Y; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Diagnosis
(agents; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Burn
Chicken (Gallus domesticus)
Egg yolk
Health food
Pneumonia
Poultry
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Septicemia
Wound
(anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Antibodies
Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Natural products
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Eye, disease
(cornea, inflammation; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Heart, disease
(endocarditis; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Digestive tract
(gastroenteritis; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Respiratory tract
Urinary tract
(infection; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Ear
(otitis; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)
IT Infection
(secondary; anti-Pseudomonas aruginosa Ig derived from eggyolk of domestic fowls and use in biol. products and health supplement)

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:369447 CAPLUS
DN 132:339317
TI Anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants
IN **Yang, Rongjian**; Zhong, Qingping; Xiong, Yonghua; Yang, Ningsheng; Chen, Hongbing
PA Zhongde Union Inst., Peop. Rep. China
SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV
DT Patent
LA Chinese
IC ICM A61K039-395
ICS A61K035-34; C07K016-02; G01N033-569
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1201693	A	19981216	CN 1998-107254	19980401

AB Anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants is prepd. by collecting egg yolks 10 days after injection of reovirus to chicken, extg., purifying successively with DEAE-Sephadex A50 gel column and Sephadex G-200 column, dialyzing, and by freeze-drying. The activity of the anti-ARV **IgY** is detd. by ELIAS test with rapid anti-ARV **IgY** enzyme label reagent kit.
ST avian reovirus antibody infant diarrhea; ELISA avian reovirus antibody **IgY**
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Y; anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants)
IT Avian reovirus
(anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants)
IT Antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants)
IT Immunoassay
(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants)
IT Development, mammalian postnatal
(infant; anti-ARV **IgY** for rotavirus diarrhea in infants)

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:218011 CAPLUS
DN 129:40074
TI hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus
AU Long, Zhonger; Zhong, Qingping; Zhu, Yueke; Xiong, Yonghua; Chen, Hongbing; Yang, Ningsheng; **Yang, Ronjian**
CS Sino-German Joint Res. Inst., Nanchang, 330047, Peop. Rep. China
SO Zhonghua Shiyan He Linchuang Bingduxue Zazhi (1997), 11(4), 358-362
CODEN: ZSLZFS; ISSN: 1003-9279
PB Weishengbu Wuhan Shengwu Zhipin Yanjiuso
DT Journal
LA Chinese
CC 15-10 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 10
AB Hens were immunized with human rotavirus (HRV), and the anti-HRV **IgY** was isolated and purified from their eggs daily. The resistance of anti-HRV **IgY** to hydrolysis of gastric juice and proteases in human digestive tract, the safety of **IgY** and the effectiveness of **IgY** in clin. use were obsd. as well. The results showed that anti-HRV **IgY** has a fairly good resistance to gastrointestinal proteases. The safety of using anti-HRV **IgY** was affirmed by oral administration to mice of a soln. of **IgY**. In clin. test the **IgY** has been proved to be anti-HRV and, therefore, effective against infections of infant diarrhea induced by HRV.
ST **IgY** immunity human rotavirus safety hydrolysis
IT Gastric juice
(**IgY** hydrolysis by; hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)

IT Human rotavirus
(hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)
IT **IgY**
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);
USES
(Uses)
(hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)
IT Safety
(of **IgY**; hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)
IT Immunity
(passive; hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)
IT 9001-92-7, Proteinase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(**IgY** hydrolysis by; hydrolysis of anti-human rotavirus **IgY** and its oral passive immunity effect to human rotavirus)

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	31.95	105.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.35	-5.29

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:29:55 ON 19 APR 2001